flags wherever It went. Even the Liberals were solid in refusing to co-operate with it. The publication of Miss Mayo's *Mother India* increased the bitterness in India and did much to poison the minds of the English. The inevitable effect of reading this "drain-inspector's report," as Gandhi called it, was to conclude that such a people were certainly unfit to rule themselves. Most Indians believe that it was written for the purpose. There was also a recrudescence of terrorism. The young men of the Punjab were feeling their way to revolutionary socialism. The tempo of the country was increasing.

In 1928 Gandhi returned to politics. At the Lahore Congress in 1929 he warned the Viceroy that unless *Swaraj* was conferred by the end of the year he would have recourse to civil disobedience. The history of the Civil Disobedience Movement is recent enough to obviate any description of it. It was the nearest approach to a mass movement that India has yet seen; it mobilised the lower middle class and elements among the peasantry. But the working class stood aloof under Communist leadership,, and Gandhi was attacked as an agent of the *bourgeoisie.*

It was the same error which led to the dubbing of the Social Democrats of Germany as "Social Fascists." The result has been that the new policy of the National United Front has been hindered by the fact that the Socialists took little part in the old campaigns and the veterans of the Non-Co-operation Movement still have a great hold over the people. On the other hand, the Congress has not always realised what struggles ^yere involved in organising the workers, and it cannot be denied that the mill-owners of Ahmedabad were supplying the Congress with funds. The Congress has throughout its history been admittedly a middle-class body, but under Gandhian leadership it has organised itself and gained a following such as was unknown in its past.